

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 19, 1863.

NO. 205.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

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At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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JAMES HARLAN, JR.
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March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

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3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

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6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

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9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

***Note.**—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS,
Esq., does not go into office until the first Mon-
day in January, 1864, consequently we make no
change in the Directory of that Department.

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Cities and Towns.

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TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sun-
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days excepted) 11:28 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 19, 1863.

[From the New York Ledger.]
Case of Imagination.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

It is a well-established fact, that the mind has a direct and important action upon the body; and to a much greater extent than persons in general suppose. During the prevalence of an epidemic, for instance, such as the cholera, thousands become afflicted through their own fancy, who would otherwise escape the fell destroyer. We well remember when this scourge was last upon us, of hearing several individuals spoken of as likely to perish with the disease, for the simple reason that they were constantly in dread and fear of it; and we noted the fact, that these same persons rarely lived out the season; while, on the other hand, those who seemed to care little about it, and in some cases scoffed at and defied it, were seldom touched by the invisible foe.

No one can tell what the mind is, or how it acts upon the body; but we have constant evidence of its presence and power, through one of its attributes, the will; and we are sometimes astonished at its increased force, when stimulated by passion or fear. Two men were chopping in a wood, and one of them was crushed by a tree falling upon him. The other, under the excitement of the occasion, ran up, lifted off the tree, picked up the dead body and carried it home. He went back the next day, with some of his neighbors, and made the to him surprising discovery, that with the utmost exertion of his strength he could not stir the huge trunk in the slightest degree. Yet the same physical man was there, but not in the same mental condition, and he owed all his extra strength to his then unduly excited state of mind. Both passion and fear are known also to produce the opposite effects—to paralyze or weaken the vital energies instead of strengthening them; grief generally depresses and sometimes proves fatal, and both disappointment and joy have been known to kill; but all of these only demonstrate the close connection of mind with body, and show how much the latter may be affected by the former.

In a conversation with a distinguished physician of our acquaintance upon this subject, he related a case of the striking effects of imagination, or mind upon body, which came under his own observation while a student at L——. A lecture by one of the faculty, touching upon imagination and its strange effects, became a subject of discussion in his class; and the question shortly arose, whether it was not rather the body that affected the mind than the mind the body.

"I contend," said one, "that the body first becomes affected by some morbid influence, and the mind of course takes its tone there from. If the brain be injured, unconsciousness, or insanity, follows in the same degree."

"Remarkable Cases in Surgery." Having always heard and been taught to believe that cancerous diseases were the most dangerous and difficult to cure of any known, and hearing of some very remarkable cures made by Dr. O. E. Newton, of this city, we have been induced to investigate the matter, hoping to benefit those so painfully afflicted, by examining some of the cases he has had, and some who are still under his treatment. In doing so, we have visited his office frequently, and will make brief mention of some cases referred to.

"We cannot do anything for you now," said Giles; "but Professor Copple, of our college, *fancies* he has discovered a cure. We shall know to-morrow—or he is, in the meantime, to try the remedy on a patient not far from here—and should he succeed, we will come to you on the day after to-morrow with his secret. Meanwhile go home, and if you feel weak, go to bed, and if cold, see that you are well covered. Do not apply to any other physician, or take any medicine of any kind till I see you. I will come at the time set, and let you know your fate for a certainty." Try to keep up your spirits, and hope for the best!"

The students bought the poor fellow's apples at their own price, and he offered Doctor Giles all he was worth if he would come and cure him. He drove off in great alarm, feeling very weak, and complaining that the pain in his heart was increasing.

On the road beyond the village, he met some more students, who looked at him in surprise—and alarm, inquired how he felt, and assured him he was very ill, and threatened with the Plague, if in fact he had not got it already.

He finally reached home, more dead than alive, informed his parents of what had occurred, took to his bed, and gradually grew worse. In spite of his protestations, they sent for a doctor; but it so happened that the latter was away on a consultation in a neighboring town, and did not return in time to see him the next day. The day following, young Giles, with several others, went to visit him, and report upon the case. They found him, with high fever, covered with quilts, complaining of cold and intense anguish about the heart, and verging on delirium.

"Well, Doctor?" he gasped, looking wildly at the now alarmed student.

"You are saved," whispered the other.

"Professor Copple's remedy has already restored six dying patients. Here, take these pills, one every fifteen minutes, and in an hour your pains will leave you, and before night you will be well."

The man brightened at once, and took four bread-pills, at intervals of fifteen minutes. In an hour, sure enough, he was better, and before night he had left his bed and was pronounced out of danger. The students returned to town, satisfied with their experiment; and the next week Bassett was again at the college, selling them more apples. Then they told him the joke, and though inclined to be angry at first, he finally joined them in the laugh against himself.

So much for the force of imagination.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following items:

PICKET TALK.

I went to the extreme front, yesterday, to take a view of the situation from that standpoint. I found our pickets on excellent terms with Bragg's men, all of them, with a mutual understanding that there should be no firing, and many of them conversing in very friendly terms with each other. One conversation, in front of Wood's division, I heard distinctly:

"Rebel—"Hello, Yank, where are you from?"

"Union—I'm from Indiana. Where are you from?"

"Rebel—I'm from Georgia."

"Union—What do you think of Chickamauga?"

"Rebel—We whipped you like hell. How did you like it?"

"Union—Not much, you didn't whip us. I can't see it. If you whipped us so bad, why didn't you take Chattanooga?"

"Rebel—D—d if I know. I suppose you've got reinforced too much. Grant and Hooker is comin'."

"Union—Why don't you pitch in before they come?"

"Rebel—Well I don't know. Let's not talk about it."

then looked inquiringly at the others, who maintained an ominous silence.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed; "is it so, and so young?"

"Is what so?" rather seriously inquired Bassett, on whom the manner of the whole group had begun to make a marked impression.

"I was about to tell him," said Wheatley to Giles, in a confidential tone; "but seeing you approaching, I thought I would wait and see if your observation confirmed it."

"A clear case—I saw it at a glance!" replied Giles. "What a pity! and he in such apparent health!"

Then the five students drew back and mysteriously conferred together.

"Does he suspect nothing?" the farmer overheard Giles inquire.

"Nothing whatever, and even announced himself in good health," answered Wheatley.

Giles silently lifted his hands with a look of commiseration, and muttered, as if to himself:

"Poor fellow! poor fellow! it will be a hard blow to him and his family!"

Nothing of all this was lost on Bassett, who began to grow very restless and uneasy.

"What's the matter?" he again inquired, looking from one to another. "Do you see anything queer about me?"

"Tell him yourself, Doctor," said Wheatley.

"Some one should," returned Giles; "but I wish the task had not devolved on me. One must do his duty, however."

He then walked up to the young farmer, and solemnly asked him if he felt well—perfectly well—and if he had any particular fear of death?

"What do you say all this to me for?" returned the other, turning somewhat pale and looking frightened.

"Because we see the seeds of death in you," said Giles, "and know you cannot live over a week from to-day—from this hour, in fact."

"Gracious Heaven! what is it? what's the matter with me?" cried the other, in real alarm, turning still more pale and beginning to tremble.

"You have that secret but fatal malady, known in the olden time as the Plague—a disease again revived, and now going about the country, baffling all attempts of the most scientific physicians to master it. It is always preceded by peculiar spots on the skin, such as we see on yours, and kills on the seventh day, if not sooner. You will further be assured of it, by a certain pain about the region of the heart, such as, if I am not mistaken, you feel now. How is it?"

"I believe I do feel kind of queer here," replied the frightened farmer, putting his hands to his breast and shuddering.

"Of course you do. Come, gentlemen, take pity on him, and purchase his apples, so that he can go home—and arrange all his affairs, before he has his first attack of delirium."

"Can't you do anything for me? aint there no hope?" whined the now terrified fellow, with big drops of perspiration, wrung out by mental agony, standing all over his face and body.

"We cannot do anything for you now," said Giles; "but Professor Copple, of our college, *fancies* he has discovered a cure. We shall know to-morrow—or he is, in the meantime, to try the remedy on a patient not far from here—and should he succeed, we will come to you on the day after to-morrow with his secret. Meanwhile go home, and if you feel weak, go to bed, and if cold, see that you are well covered. Do not apply to any other physician, or take any medicine of any kind till I see you. I will come at the time set, and let you know your fate for a certainty." Try to keep up your spirits, and hope for the best!"

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that any more. Have you any whisky? Throw me your centaur. I'll give it back—so young!"

"Nary drop have I. I'll get you some pretty soon though."

The Indian man called to a comrade, and I believe got a little "commissary," which he shared with his rebel friend.

A DEMORALIZED CHAPLAIN.

Day before yesterday while the rebels were shelling our lines, a regimental chaplain became thoroughly demoralized and hurriedly saddled his horse and came to town, to seek safe quarters at the rooms of the Christian Commission. The brother was accommodated, his mental condition being such that he was willing to put up with any kind of fare, provided it was furnished him at a sufficient distance from the rebel line. He left his horse in a stable for the night, thanked Providence for his long-range bed, and retired to rest—to sleep, perchance to dream about the wickedness and sinfulness of the rebels. In the morning he awoke, thanked Providence again for a long range sleep, and hearing that all was quiet along the line, resolved to visit his flock in the front. The reverend brother went to the stable to caparison his charger—but to his grief ascertained that some sinner had left him minus his horse during the night. Pausing awhile to reflect on the uncertainty of human affairs in this world of sin and misery, he then borrowed a steed, and rode to his quarter. Here, again, he was destined to meet with trials and tribulations. He found that, during his absence, an unregenerated mole had invaded his tent, and chewed his dress coat and pantaloons to worthlessness—reducing to a state of irredeemable palp one hundred dollars in green-backs which he had left in his pantaloons pocket, conscious in his hasty retreat of nothing but a desire for personal safety. Verily it takes a heavy pressure of divine grace to enable one to bear up under such grievous afflictions. The brother has the grace, but I think a little pluck would have served him well when Satan tempted him to flee from his coat and pants, and abandoned his greenbacks to the masticators of a wayward mole.

REBEL GRAVES.

At the battle of Stone River, it was thought that nearly all the rebel wounded fell into our hands. Such is not the case, however. There is a grave-yard here containing the remains of 1,077 rebels, nearly all of whom died from injuries received at that battle. Each grave is numbered and a register is kept at the office of Bragg's Medical Director of the name of every soldier. By ascertaining the number of the grave and referring to the register, the name of the deceased can be found out, and relatives can recover the remains hereafter.

This is a very good plan, and ought to be adopted in our own army.

MACK.

[From the Cincinnati Daily Times.]

Remarkable Cases in Surgery.

Having always heard and been taught to believe that cancerous diseases were the most dangerous and difficult to cure of any known, and hearing of some very remarkable cures made by Dr. O. E. Newton, of this city, we have been induced to investigate the matter, hoping to benefit those so painfully afflicted, by examining some of the cases he has had, and some who are still under his treatment. In doing so, we have visited his office frequently, and will make brief mention of some cases referred to.

Mr. Lewis Lancaster, of Harrodsburg, Ky., who has had cancer of the face, but who is now nearly cured and ready to go home. It has been of years standing, but now seems to be entirely removed and the wound rapidly healing. Also, Mr. Geo. Rainey, of the same place, having a very angry cancer covering the entire back of the hand, and as bad as is possible to exist. Is being successfully treated, and is rapidly yielding to the attention given it. A remarkable fact attending this case is, that the patient, although receiving active treatment from the Doctor, experiences less pain than before he commenced the treatment.

He is in fine spirits, and only regrets not having applied sooner, instead of receiving attention from physicians who had not had a very extensive knowledge of this disease.

We also saw Mr. Holman, from Mercer county, Ky., who had a malignant cancer of the lip, who was nearly cured, and would leave for home in a few days. Mr. Holman had previously received treatment from other surgeons before applying to Dr. Newton, and without success or gaining any relief. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the cure. Miss Forsythe, who resides on Freeman street, in this city, had just been cured and discharged; she had upon her right cheek a cancer of ten years' standing, and measuring, in length, some two inches. She informs us that she had been under treatment without any beneficial result, before submitting to the care of the subject of this article. Mrs. Jane A. Dougherty, of Mount Holly, Clermont county, O., who had just been cured of cancer of the face, gives another proof of the masterly held over this disease by Dr. Newton.

In looking over the doctor's cabinet of morbid specimens, we found cancers and tumors removed and cured by him, of every stage in growth and character. The case of Judge Caldwell, of Upper Sandusky, O., of cancer of the face of long standing, and which caused him great apprehensions, was successfully treated. George Gosling, Bevis P. O., Hamilton County, Ohio, cancer of the face. Also that taken from J. Aston, of the same place, and a cancerous specimen removed from the neck of Mrs. Hammond's child, of Dayton, O. This cancer was so large as to cover the entire side of the neck, and extending to the large blood vessels. So large was its growth, and so closely did it lie to the blood vessels, that no surgeon to whom she had applied previously could be induced to try to relieve the case. This patient, while being operated upon, was surrounded with Mr. J. W. Gosling, carriage manufacturer, of this city. In addition to these, we noticed the case of Mr. Murdoch, No. 100 Broadway, Cincinnati, cancer of the face. Also that taken from J. Ashton, of the same place, and a cancerous specimen removed from the neck of Mrs. Hammond's child, of Dayton, O. This cancer was so large as to cover the entire side of the neck, and extending to the large blood vessels. So large was its growth, and so closely did it lie to the blood vessels, that no surgeon to whom she had applied previously could be induced to try to relieve the case. This patient, while being operated upon, was surrounded with Mr. J. W. Gosling, carriage manufacturer, of this city. In addition to these, we noticed the case of Mr. Murdoch, No. 100 Broadway, Cincinnati, cancer of the face.

Before submitting to the care of the subject of this article.

St. Louis, Mo., cancer of the face.

Mr. Graham, of New York, cancer of the face.

Mr. Blair, Postmaster General.

YALE.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

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E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sep. 14, 1863-1y.

Distributing Post Offices.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 19, 1863.

We publish, in another column, the resolutions of the Kentucky regiments now at Chattanooga, protesting against the order recently issued to consolidate the old regiments, and asking the Governor to interpose to avoid this wrong, by taking measures to fill up these regiments by volunteering or conscription.

The protest and wishes of these brave men, who have done and suffered so much for the Union and their State, should not be disregarded. If possible let consolidation be avoided. If the War Department at Washington would give plenary power in the matter to Governor Bramlette, we have no doubt but that he would be able to fill up these gallant regiments, so as to make them large enough to retain their identity. The honor which individual regiments, and their gallant officers and men, have through all kinds of suffering, sacrifices, and dangers, won for themselves and State, should be sacredly cherished by the State, and nothing should be done, if it can be avoided, to rob them of their fame. By consolidation many valuable officers, who serve their country from the most elevated patriotism, would be necessarily sacrificed.

Let immediate and ample measures be adopted to fill up the old regiments. If those subject to military duty, and who could, without sacrifice of other interests, and this class are numerous, will not volunteer let them be conscripted. We must have soldiers—they must not hold back—it would be disgraceful, at this time, to abandon the brave heroes who have all along been protecting us.

We can assure our soldiers in the field that everything that can be, will be done by our energetic, determined, and vigilant Governor, to meet their wishes. No efforts will be spared by him; and, if these efforts are properly aided by the authorities at Washington, and the people at home, a sufficient number will be raised, to save the regiments from that which is more dreaded than rebel cannon and bayonets—the much feared consolidation. It should be some consolation to our gallant boys that the authorities at home are watchful of their interest, and always anxious to meet their wishes.

MAJOR-GENERAL CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL TO HIS CORPS.—We subjoin the manly and touching address in which Major-General Crittenden took leave of his late command, with whom he is now more than ever before the object of enthusiastic devotion:

HEAD-QUARTERS 21ST ARMY CORPS,
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 10, 1863.]

To the Officers and Soldiers of the 21st Army Corps:

The General Commanding announces with sorrow that the name of this Corps has been stricken from the army rolls, and that he has been relieved from duty and ordered to report to Indianapolis that his conduct in the late battles of Chickamauga may be investigated.

The General commanding regrets the separation from his command—not the investigation. Investigation—the closest scrutiny—however it may affect him, can only brighten your fame. Your deeds at Chickamauga, as at Stone River, will hand down to posterity your honored names.

You have honored me! The mighty hand of the 21st Army Corps has graven the name of its commander on famous pages of the past." A more gallant Corps, or braver and better officer does not exist. At Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and throughout all the varied career of General C., he has vindicated his just claim to the love of his men, and the confidence and admiration of the Nation. He has been one of the most successful Corps commanders in all this war. At Shiloh he was conspicuous—as Stone River, he and the 21st Corps saved Rosecrans' army from a disastrous defeat. He has never failed—his foot has never slipped—he has never been surprised, but always vigilant, daring and energetic, has won a position and a name, which all the malignity, selfishness and meanness of Halleck and Stanton cannot take away.

If proof was needed to vindicate his name, read the following from Col. Mundy, giving the testimony of Col. Wilder, to General C.'s conduct in the late battle:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14, 1863.]

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

To meet and silence some of the idle but malicious rumors floating up from the battle of Chickamauga, originated by bad men for the purpose of traducing one of Kentucky's noblest sons, who, however, stands much too high to be reached by the malevolent shafts of those newspaper *jayhawkers* of reputation, some of whom would thus retaliate for the honor of having been kicked out of his camp, I conceive it my privilege and duty, by express direction of Colonel Wilder, to publish his statement of the personal bearing of Major-General Crittenden in that fight.

Col. Wilder has displayed too much bravery for even a slanderer to doubt his veracity, and although, as he expressed himself to me, for certain private reasons he did not feel particular friendship for Major-General Crittenden, he could not conscientiously hear so brave a man traduced in silence, and without regard to the rank or standing of the *"True Presbyterian"* will, (D. V.) be resumed under circumstances that will no doubt be satisfactory to all conservative, moderate men.

ROBERT MORRISON.
Frankfort, Ky., October 17, 1863.

We call attention to the following notice of Rev. Robert Morrison. He requests the courtesy of the press throughout the State to give it publicity:

Notice,

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to members of Synod and others, that in a few days, the regular weekly issue of the *"True Presbyterian"* will, (D. V.) be resumed under circumstances that will no doubt be satisfactory to all conservative, moderate men.

ROBERT MORRISON.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the proclamation of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and in conformity with established precedent, and in obedience to the promptings of duty, I, Thos. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD for his abounding mercies to us during the year that is past.

He has blessed us with abundant harvests, and multiplied our flocks and herds.

He has withheld "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," and given health to cheer the homes and make thankful the hearts of our people.

He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government.

Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness to usward," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nationality.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery.

And, whilst our thanksgiving and praises go up for victories won, and for the strengthened hope of unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, AS A PEOPLE, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sun, light of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, L. S., have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of October, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE
By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

LATEST NEWS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 15.

The following general order was published from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to-day:

The Major-General commanding announces to the army that the rear guard, consisting of the 2d corps, was attacked yesterday while marching by the flank. The enemy, after a spirited contest, were repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors, and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major-General Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the 2d corps, are entitled to the highest commendation.

By command of Major-General Meade,

S. WILLIAMS, A. G.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial says: The moment the rebels saw that, in the retreat from the Rapidan of our army on Saturday last, it was Gen. Meade's intention to reach the north bank of the Rappahannock in safety, they commenced a rapid march to turn our right flank, but Gen. Meade was too soon for them, and had taken up his position on the north bank of that stream. Nothing daunted, however, by this failure, the enemy has continued to advance to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and was in Gen. Meade's front in considerable force. It is reported that skirmishing was kept up all day, and that our army fell back on the line of the railroad.

It is said that this morning Lee appeared in force again, and commenced an attack. Washington is seething with excitement over the rumors. It is fully believed that a battle has commenced, and that Gen. Meade has retreated to obtain the choice of a battlefield, desiring to reach Manassas, if possible. Lee will fight with the Rappahannock behind him, and has not, it is believed, superior numbers, yet no one would be surprised to hear on the heels of such belief that the rebels had been suddenly reinforced. Of course, all sorts of rumors are afloat. Gen. Meade is much stronger than is generally supposed.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Oct. 12, 1863.]

CIRCULAR.

It is the purpose of the Governor to stop receiving forces for State defense, under the call for 20,000, so soon as the number raised reaches 10,000—that number, in connection with the organization of the entire militia, being deemed amply sufficient for any emergency. But a short time will elapse before this number will be raised. For troops to this call, no bounty is offered, save the inestimable privilege of defending their own homes.

The remaining 10,000 under this call will be given up for the general service in the field, wherever the military authorities of the Federal Government may wish to employ them. They will be raised either by volunteering or conscription. Those who volunteer in any old regiment will receive a bounty of \$300. Those who volunteer in a new three years regiment will receive a bounty of \$100; those who wait to be commissioned will receive no bounty.

The entire Enrolled Militia of the State will be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and officered so as to be in a condition at any time to be called out by the Governor, and at least one company of each regimental district will be drafted for active militia, unless such companies are formed by voluntary association within the time fixed by General Orders, No. 3, from these Head-quarters.

With a view to facilitate the organization of the entire militia force of Kentucky, a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel will be commissioned in each county to superintend the regimental organizations.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Oct. 13, 1863-5t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELL-

county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th

of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY.

Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches

high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

October 19, 1863-1t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELL-

county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th

of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY.

Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches

high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

H. BURNETT, J. S. C.

Oct. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELL-

county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th

of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY.

Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches

high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

THOS. J. BRYANT.

Oct. 12, 1863-3m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., on MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75.

\$75. Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.

Sept. 4, 1863-4t.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev.

A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrante

from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863, (if not previously sold,) I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, MY FARM, situated near Frankfort and Versailles turnpike, five and a half miles from the former, and eight and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES,

About 130 acres heavy timber, well set in blue grass; the balance in cultivation; about 40 acres sown in white wheat. It has on it a BRICK HOUSE with eight rooms, besides kitchen and store room adjoining; two large cisterns, one at each end of the house; carriage and buggy houses; fine barn; good spring house with room above; ice house that never fails to keep; stable; corn cribs; hemp house, &c.; negro houses are brick. There is also a large peach, and a young apple orchard both in bearing and fruit. The farm is moderately watered with ponds, ponds, and small falling springs, and is in the very highest state of cultivation and is admirably adapted as a stock farm, the fencing in fine order and most of the gates are now.

At the same time, I offer for public sale the STOCK and CROPS on said farm. The Stock consists of good WORK HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; STOCK CATTLE; MILCH COWS; WORK OXEN; HOESE, AND 70 GOOD SHEEP. The Crop consists of CORN; OATS; HAY; RYE, and HEMP. Also, FARMING UTENSILS; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE—The land will be sold as follows: one-third down, balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date of sale; a lien will be retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.

It is therefore proclaimed and ordered, that, unless at least one Volunteer Company is organized under the provisions of the State Guard Law, as directed by General Order, No. 1, from these Head-quarters, and reported to this department within fifteen days, from each county in the State, a draft will be immediately enforced. The State shall be free from its murderous foes, even though every arm be required to aid in their destruction.

Some friend to his country in each county will materially assist the execution of this order, by sending at once, to these Head-quarters, names of gentlemen who will act as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel under the State Guard Law, and commissions will be once issued for them.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

Oct. 9, 1863-2w.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

Sept. 1, 1863-2t.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1t.

WE are authorized to announce W. M. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1t.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1t.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1t.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Door

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered.	\$87,963 18	88,990 92
Cash on hand and in Bank,	111,968 95	100,000
and in transit.	44,000	39,800 00
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,	3,500	4,000 00
Mortgage Bonds 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad,	25,000	27,250 00
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	25,500 00
7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	27,750 00
7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	27,250 00
7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	27,250 00
7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,000 00
Atlanta Duck Co. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.	38,000	41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.	30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	19,000	19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	3,000	3,360 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.	30,000	32,400 00
N. Y. Central City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,000 00
Brockton City Bonds, (Walker) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly.	75,000	86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual.	38,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.	26,000	26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1888], 6 per cent., annual interest.	60,000	67,200 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest.	205,000	200,900 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	125,000	135,000 00
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, [August 7-10 p. c.], semi-annual interest.	57,300	60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.	31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	15,000	15,450 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.	75,000	45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest.	101,530 70	101,515 17
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip \$12, 1858.	15,690	15,885 00
500 Shares Citrus' B'sk', Haven R. & R. Co. Stock.	50,000	60,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock.	25,000	28,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock.	10,700	15,155 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' B'sk', Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stamford B'sk', Stamford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle B'sk', Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revore B'sk', Boston, Mass.	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	10,300 00
200 Shares B'sk' of the State Mo. S. St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	8,000 00
200 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'sk', Phil. Pa.	20,000	22,800 00
40 Shares Etina B'sk' Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S. St., Hartford, Conn.	8,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'sk Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k', Hartford, Conn.	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford B'sk', Hartford, Conn.	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merch's & Manuf's B'sk', H'd, C. Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,500 00
200 Shares Phoenix B'sk', Hartford, Conn.	30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State B'sk', Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'sk', Ing Co. S. St., Hartford, Conn.	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'sk', N. Y. City.	40,000	42,000 00
200 Shares B'sk' of Am. S'k', N. Y. City.	30,000	39,000 00
80 Shares Broadway Bank S'k', N. Y. City.	20,000	32,000 00
80 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'sk', N. Y. City.	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares City B'sk', N. Y. City.	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com't Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares B'sk' of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City.	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover B'sk', N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders B'sk', N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
100 Shares Merchantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City.	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares Market B'sk', N. Y. City.	10,000	13,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'sk Stock, N. Y. City.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'sk', N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan B'sk Stock, N. Y. City.	40,000	46,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City.	41,000	44,230 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'sk', N. Y. City.	20,000	28,000 00

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

300 Shares Nassau B'sk', New York City.	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River, B'sk Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares N. Y. City.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares B'sk' North America S'k', New York City.	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k', N. Y. City.	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean B'sk', New York City.	20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'sk', New York City.	10,000	10,500 00
500 Shares Phenix B'sk', N. Y. City.	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k', N. Y. City.	20,000	23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k', N. Y. City.	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...		\$2,352,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,...	None.
Losses adjusted and due,...	None.
Losses adjusted and not due,...	\$ 5,628 83
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,...	137,107 12
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total liabilities,...	\$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st day of May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried in the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery. Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.	
CHARLES RODGERS is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incisive, sharp, and well defined; his teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, wavy creases.	

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

JAS. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailer of Jefferson County.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
[L. S.] In witness whereof, I have set my hand and affixed my official seal, the [L. S.] day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

This is a list of licensed Etna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

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